CALIFORNIA NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

2009-10 ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS REPORT

APRIL 2010

Table of Contents

Introduction

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards) (Water Boards) together with the California Coastal Commission (Coastal Commission) are the lead State agencies for implementing the Nonpoint Source (NPS) Program through the *Plan for California's Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program* (NPS Program Plan).

As specified in the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the Water Boards have broad responsibilities for protecting California's surface and ground water quality, and for balancing competing demands on our water resources. Recognizing that California's water pollution problems are influenced by environmental and social factors that vary regionally, the nine Regional Water Boards are based on watersheds, or hydrologic areas. The Regional Water Boards serve as the frontline for State and federal water pollution control efforts. These efforts include developing water quality control plans (basin plans) for their watersheds that establish water quality standards and strategies, issuing waste discharge requirements (WDRs) (permits) based on the basin plans and State Water Board plans and policies, monitoring water quality, determining compliance with requirements, and taking enforcement actions. Where water quality issues cross Regional Water Board boundaries or have significant statewide application, the State Water Board may develop water quality control plans and policies, including standards, and general permits. The State Water Board also approves regional basin plans, reviews petitions of Regional Water Board actions, administers financial assistance programs (such as for water pollution control or cleanup), addresses enforcement, and provides administrative and other functions that support the Water Boards. Finally, the State Water Board is responsible for allocating water rights and adjudicating water right disputes. This joint authority of water allocation and water quality protection enables the Water Boards to comprehensively address protection of California's waters.

The Coastal Commission was established by voter initiative in 1972 (Proposition 20) and later made permanent by the Legislature through adoption of the California Coastal Act of 1976. The mission of the Coastal Commission is to: protect, conserve, restore, and enhance environmental and human-based resources of the California coast and ocean for environmentally sustainable and prudent use by current and future generations. The Coastal Commission, in partnership with coastal cities and counties, plans and regulates the use of land and water in the coastal zone. Development activities, which are broadly defined by the Coastal Act to include (among

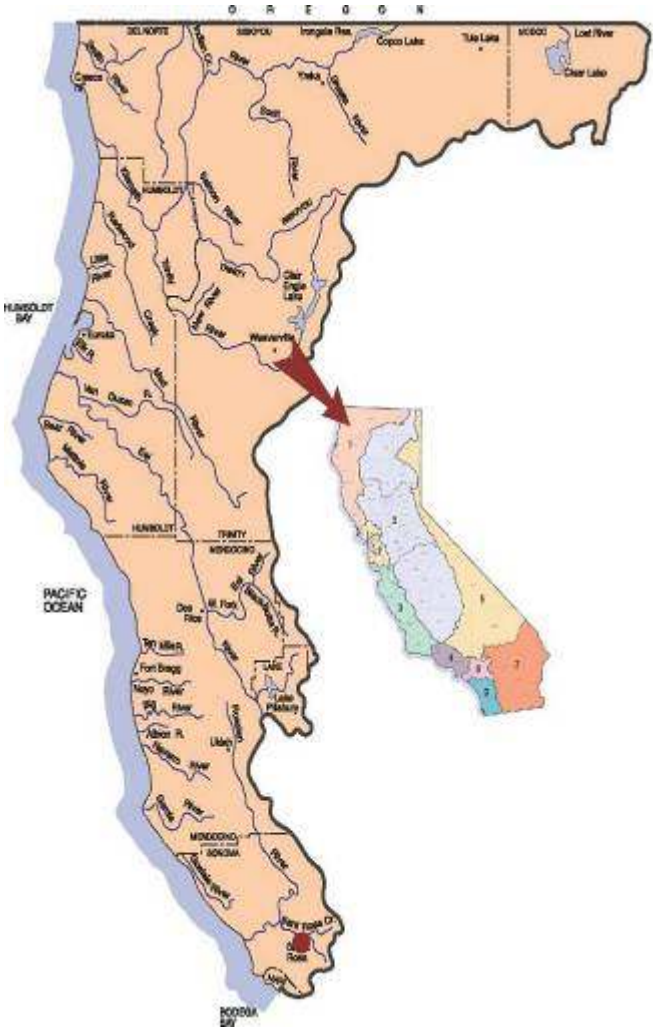
others) construction of buildings, divisions of land, and activities that change the intensity of use of land or public access to coastal waters, generally require a coastal permit from either the Coastal Commission or the local government. The coastal zone, which was specifically mapped by the Legislature, covers an area larger than the State of Rhode Island. On land the coastal zone varies in width from several hundred feet in highly urbanized areas up to five miles in certain rural areas, and offshore the coastal zone includes a three-mile-wide band of ocean. The coastal zone established by the Coastal Act does not include San Francisco Bay, where development is regulated by the Bay Conservation and Development Commission.

The purpose of the California NPS Program is to improve the State's ability to effectively manage NPS pollution. The overall goal is the prevention or control of NPS pollution such that none of the beneficial uses of water are impaired by that pollution. Our efforts are focused on promoting the following:

- Active implementation of the "Policy for the Implementation and Enforcement of the Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program" (NPS Implementation Policy) by the Regional Water Boards, particularly through the agricultural and grazing waivers of WDRs;
- Concentrating NPS pollution cleanup resources on total maximum daily load (TMDL) implementation priorities;
- Focusing overall efforts and resources on high priority watersheds and problems, as defined by priority total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) and other region-specific problems; and
- Acknowledging the balancing act required by programs to both clean up waters polluted by nonpoint sources, and preserve clean waters.

The 2009-10 Nonpoint Source Program Annual Accomplishment Report reflects the priorities established in the State's most recent long-term planning effort in the 2008-13 NPS Program five-Year Implementation Plan (NPS Implementation Plan). As such, the State is focusing its annual accomplishment reporting of NPS pollution control efforts and accomplishments in several major areas that the "core agencies" (e.g. State Water Board; Regional Water Boards; and the Coastal Commission) have focused their efforts this past year. Some of these activities are specific to those aspects of the NPS Program for which the "core agencies" are solely responsible, and others take a broader approach and utilize multi-agency collaboration to address NPS pollution control. For more information see the NPS Encyclopedia.

1 North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board



[Regional Water Board Web Site]

5550 Skylane Boulevard, Suite A
Santa Rosa, California 95403
Phone: (707) 576-2220

Remote wilderness and towering redwoods characterize the North Coast Region, which stretches from the Oregon border to Marin County. A land of wet coastal mountains and drier inland valleys, it accounts for 12 percent of the state's land area, but 35 percent of its freshwater runoff. Its 340 mile-long coastline includes estuaries and environmentally sensitive areas protected by state law. Timber harvesting, agriculture, recreation and tourism are mainstays of the local economy.

Upcoming NPS Program Priorities:

- Continue development and implementation of the draft General Waste Discharge Requirements and Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements for Dairies
- Development of a Klamath Basin Conditional Waiver for Grazing and Irrigated Agriculture

1 North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board

Timber and Nonpoint Source Waivers Implement TMDLs for the North Coast

On June 04, 2009, the North Coast Regional Water Board adopted a conditional waiver for non-industrial timberlands to achieve water quality goals and carry out requirements for 18 TMDLs in the Region. Key provisions require landowners to develop and implement management plans for roads and strategies for other discharges that can be controlled (see: North Coast Regional Board Order No. R1-2009-0038). A similar waiver covering discharges from nonpoint sources on US Forest Service (USFS) land has was adopted by the Regional Water Boards on June 10, 2010. For more information on the USFS waiver, see: North Coast Regional Board Order No. R1-2010-0029.

Klamath River TMDL Approval

The Klamath TMDL team, including representatives from US EPA, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and the North Coast Regional Water Board, agreed to restore water quality and implement the bi-state TMDLs within the Klamath River watershed. With the assistance of US EPA's contractor, TetraTech, the team released its water quality modeling results for the river. The Regional Water Board approved the Klamath River TMDL on March 24, 2010 with subsequent approval by the State Water Board scheduled for the fall of 2010. For more information, see: Klamath River TMDL Website.

2 San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board

Regional Water Board Website

1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400
Oakland, California 94612
Phone: (510) 622-2300

San Francisco Bay lies at the heart of this area, home to more than 7 million people. Industries range from high-tech computer manufacturers in the Silicon Valley to oil refineries in Contra Costa County. The northern part of the region supports agriculture, such as the wine industry and dairies. Despite the region's heavy urbanization, the Bay and its watersheds are home to diverse populations of fish and migratory birds.

Upcoming NPS Program Priorities:

- Implement TMDLs for pathogens, sediments, pesticides, mercury and polychloronated biphenyls (PCBs) by using waivers for grazing activities and vineyards, implementing the regional urban stormwater permit, and directing grants toward TMDL actions.

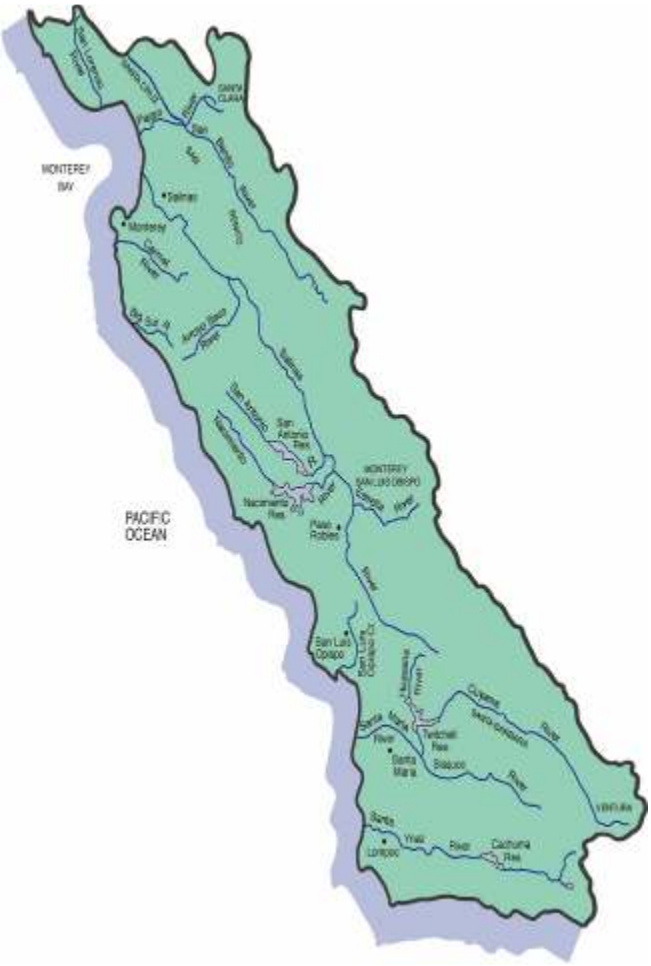
2 San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board

Gambonini Mercury Mine
The Regional Water Board adopted a TMDL for mercury in the Walker Creek Watershed to address the long-term effects of sediment contamination in Walker Creek, the Walker Creek Delta and Tomales Bay. The TMDL is being implemented largely through a Conditional Waiver of WDRs for Grazing Lands in the larger Tomales Bay Watershed. The discharge from the Gambonini mercury mine has been halted, restoration of the mine has been completed and studies by the Water Board have found mercury loading reduced by approximately 90%. For more information, see: Walker Creek Mercury TMDL Website.

TMDL Implementation - Conditional Waiver for Vineyard Facilities
Regional Water Board staff is developing a Conditional Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements for Vineyard Facilities in the Napa River and Sonoma Creek Watersheds. These waterbodies were CWA 303(d) listed due to declines in native fish populations and exceedances of water quality standards for sediment. For more detailed information see: Sonoma Creek Sediment TMDL Website.

Grazing Waiver to Address Pathogens
This Waiver implements the Tomales Bay Pathogens TMDL and the Walker Creek Sediment TMDL and requires that landowners or operators of grazing lands encompassing 50 acres or more, submit a Notice of Intent to comply with the requirements. Landowners or operators are also required to complete a Ranch Water Quality Plan. For more detailed information see the Tomales Bay Pathogen TMDL Website.

3 Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board



[Regional Water Board Website]

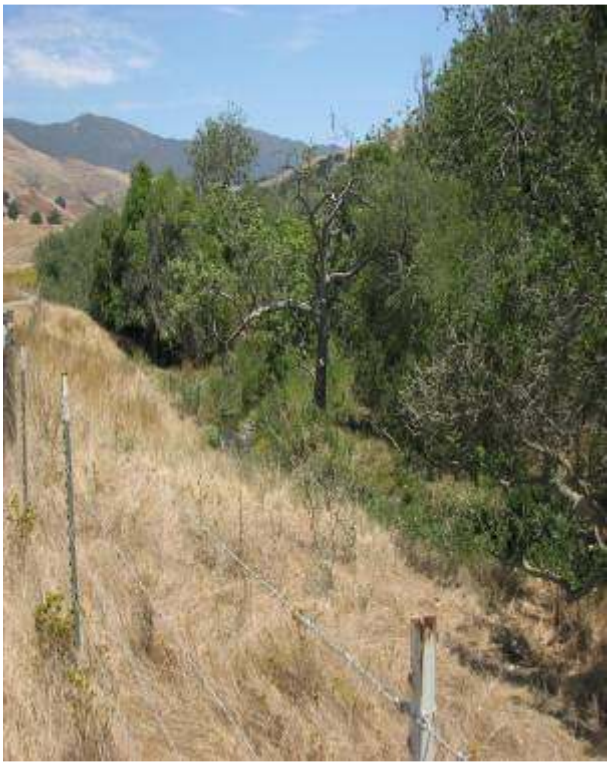
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
Phone: (805) 549-3147

The Central Coast Region extends from Santa Clara County south to northern Ventura County. The region has 378 miles of coastline, including Santa Cruz and the Monterey Peninsula, the agricultural Salinas and Santa Maria valleys, and the Santa Barbara coastal plain. Tourism, power and oil production, agriculture and related food processing activities are the major industries.

Upcoming NPS Program Priorities:

- Improve irrigated agricultural runoff and percolating water quality through adoption of a more targeted and effective irrigated agriculture order by improving practices through the Central Coast Irrigation and Nutrient Management Grant.

3 Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board



Watershed Restoration Efforts Improve Dissolved Oxygen Levels in Chorro Creek

Chorro Creek drains into the Morro Bay Estuary (an estuary of national significance), is on central California's coast in northern San Luis Obispo County, northwest of the city of San Luis Obispo and is designated as a critical coastal area. Excess nutrients from urban and agricultural runoff in the Chorro Creek watershed contributed to the growth of nuisance algae. The breakdown of the algae caused dissolved oxygen levels in Chorro Creek to decline, preventing the creek from supporting its cold freshwater habitat designated use. For more detailed information see the Chorro Creek Success Story.

Moving towards success with Riparian Fencing - San Luisito Creek

Bacteria in San Luisito Creek, a perennial stream on the Central California coast, made the creek unsafe for swimming and water contact recreation. The main source appeared to be cattle that had unrestricted, year-round access to the creek. By providing an off-stream water source and fencing cattle out of about four miles of the creek, local ranchers were able to reduce bacteria in the creek, and improve riparian habitat. For more detailed information see the Central Coast Regional Water Board Success Stories Website.

Agriculture Waiver Renewal

The Central Coast Regional Water Board evaluated its Agricultural Regulatory Program and compliance with the existing Conditional Waiver of WDRs for Discharges from Irrigated Lands Order. The Regional Board determined that its regulatory actions should be changed to improve irrigated agricultural runoff and percolating water quality. The Regional Water Board will consider a revised order in 2010-11. For more detailed information see the Agriculture Regulatory Program Website.

4 Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

[Regional Water Board Website]

320 West Fourth Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013
Phone: (213) 576-6600

With 10 million residents, the Los Angeles area is the most densely populated in the state. It encompasses all the coastal watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura counties, along with portions of Kern and Santa Barbara counties. Land use varies considerably. In Ventura County, agriculture and open space exist alongside urban, residential and commercial areas. In northern Los Angeles County, open space is steadily being transformed into residential communities. In southern Los Angeles County, land uses include urban, residential, commercial and industrial.

Upcoming NPS Program Priorities:

- Reissue the Conditional Waiver for Irrigated Lands, which regulates discharges from agricultural activities.
- Increase the level of groundwater protection through permitting, monitoring, inspections and enforcement to ensure that groundwater resources remain available for use during droughts and for future generations.
- US EPA approval of a Measure W (SP-12) report for Calleguas Creek Watershed

4 Los Angeles Regional Water Control Board

Renewal of the Conditional Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements for Agricultural Lands

The intent of this program is to attain water quality objectives in waters of the state by regulating discharges from irrigated lands in the Los Angeles region (i.e. the coastal watershed of Ventura and Los Angeles counties). The Regional Water Board is currently in the renewal process of this waiver and it is scheduled for Regional Water Board consideration in late 2010. For more detailed information see the Irrigated Agriculture Waiver Website.

Santa Monica Bay Nearshore/Offshore Debris TMDL

In order to address NPS trash pollution, the Regional Water Board developed and is implementing a Minimum Frequency of Assessment and Collection (MFAC) program in conjunction with Best Management Practices (BMP). The MFAC/BMP program includes an assessment of trash on the surface or shoreline of the waterbody of concern, collection of all visible trash that accumulates, and implementation of BMPs to attain a progressive reduction of the amount of trash collected at each collection event. The goal is to attain zero trash from nonpoint sources. For more detailed information see the Los Regional Regional Water Board TMDL Website.

5 Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

Regional Water Board Website

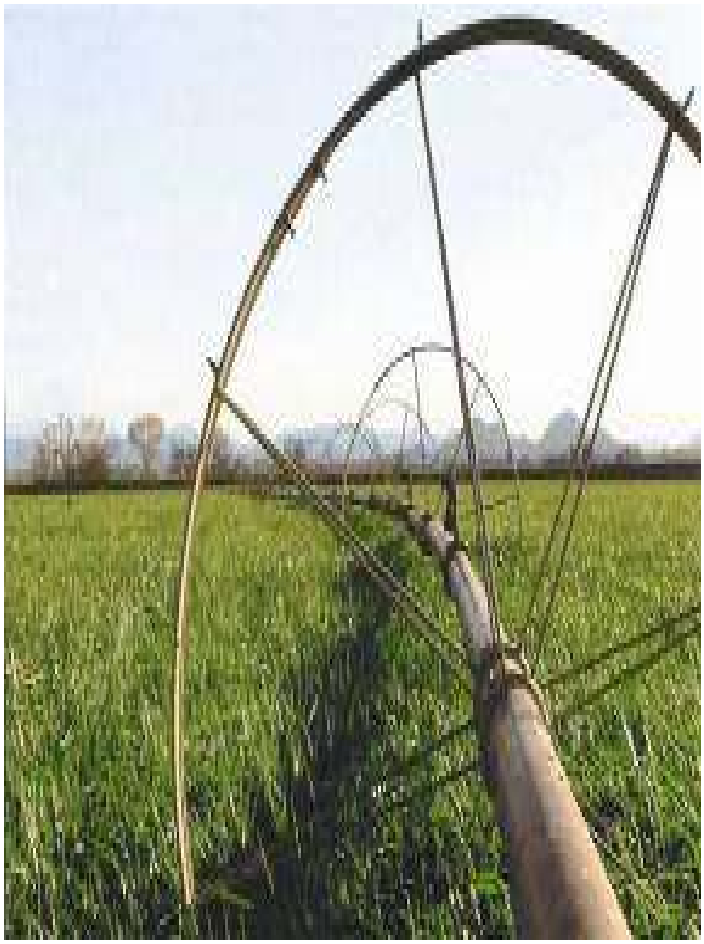
Sacramento Office
11020 Sun Center Drive, Suite 200
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670
Phone: (916) 464-3291

The Central Valley Region is the State's largest, encompassing 60,000 square miles, or about 40 percent of the State's total area. Thirty-eight of California's 58 counties are either completely or partially within the region's boundaries, formed by the crests of the Sierra Nevada on the east, the Oregon border on the north, and the Tehachapi Mountains on the south. The Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, along with their tributaries, drain the major part of this large area through an inland Delta before emptying into San Francisco Bay. The Delta is the focal point of the state's two largest water conveyance projects, the State Water Project and the Federal Central Valley Project. Together, the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and the Delta furnish over half of the state's water supply. The southern third of the Central Valley contains the Tulare Lake Basin, a closed hydrographic unit, except during extremely wet years.

Upcoming NPS Program Priorities:

- Groundwater is the primary source of drinking and irrigation water for much of the region. The quality and quantity of groundwater in the Central Valley continues to worsen, leaving some communities without a viable source of drinking water. Staff will work collaboratively with stakeholders to develop a Groundwater Quality Protection Strategy that will establish the framework and road map for addressing and improving groundwater quality throughout the Central Valley.
- Develop a long-term strategy for regulating discharges from agricultural lands to protect waters within the Central Valley.
- Adopt a Methyl Mercury TMDL for the San Francisco Bay-Delta.
- US EPA approval of a Measure W (SP-12) report and Success Story (SP-10) for the Feather and Sacramento River Watersheds

5 Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

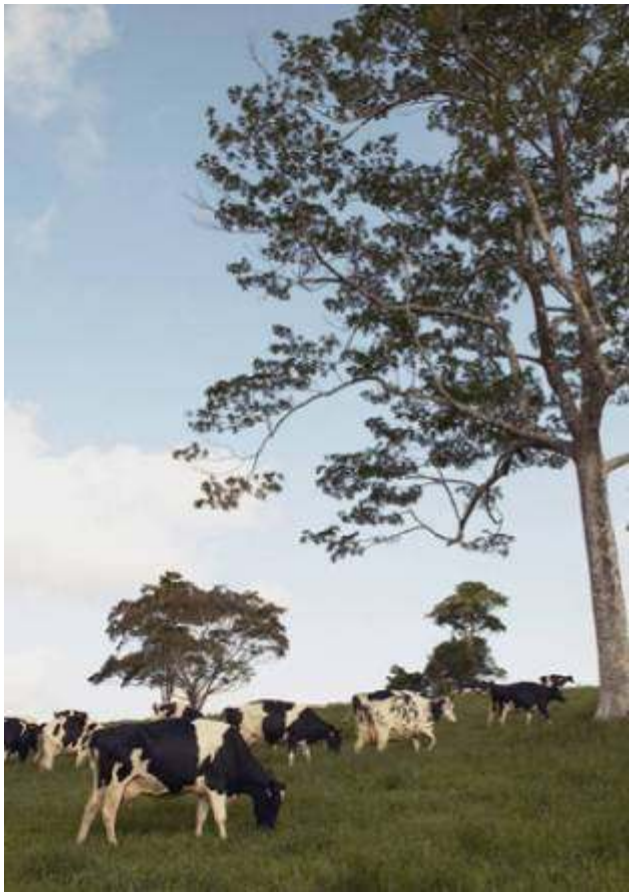


Irrigated Lands - Development of the Long-term Program

The Central Valley Regional Water Board has adopted regulatory requirements for discharges from irrigated lands (tailwater, water from underground drains, stormwater runoff) to waters of the State under a Conditional Waiver of WDRs. The Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (ILRP) regulates such discharges located within the jurisdiction of the Central Valley Regional Water Board, which extends from the Oregon border south to the northernmost tip of Los Angeles County (Region 5). The current regulatory requirements are considered part of an interim program; development of the long-term program is currently underway. For more detailed information see the ILRP – Development of the Long Term Program Website.

Central Valley Salinity Alternative for Long-term Sustainability (CV-SALTS)

Elevated salinity and nitrates in surface water and groundwater are increasing problems affecting much of California, other western states, and arid regions throughout the world. In California, as surface and groundwater supplies become scarcer, and as wastewater streams become more concentrated, salinity and nitrate impairments are occurring with greater frequency and magnitude. In July 2008, the Central Valley Salinity Coalition (CVSC) was formed to develop and implement a comprehensive salinity and nitrate management program. For more detailed information see the Central Valley Salinity Alternatives for Long-Term Sustainability Website.

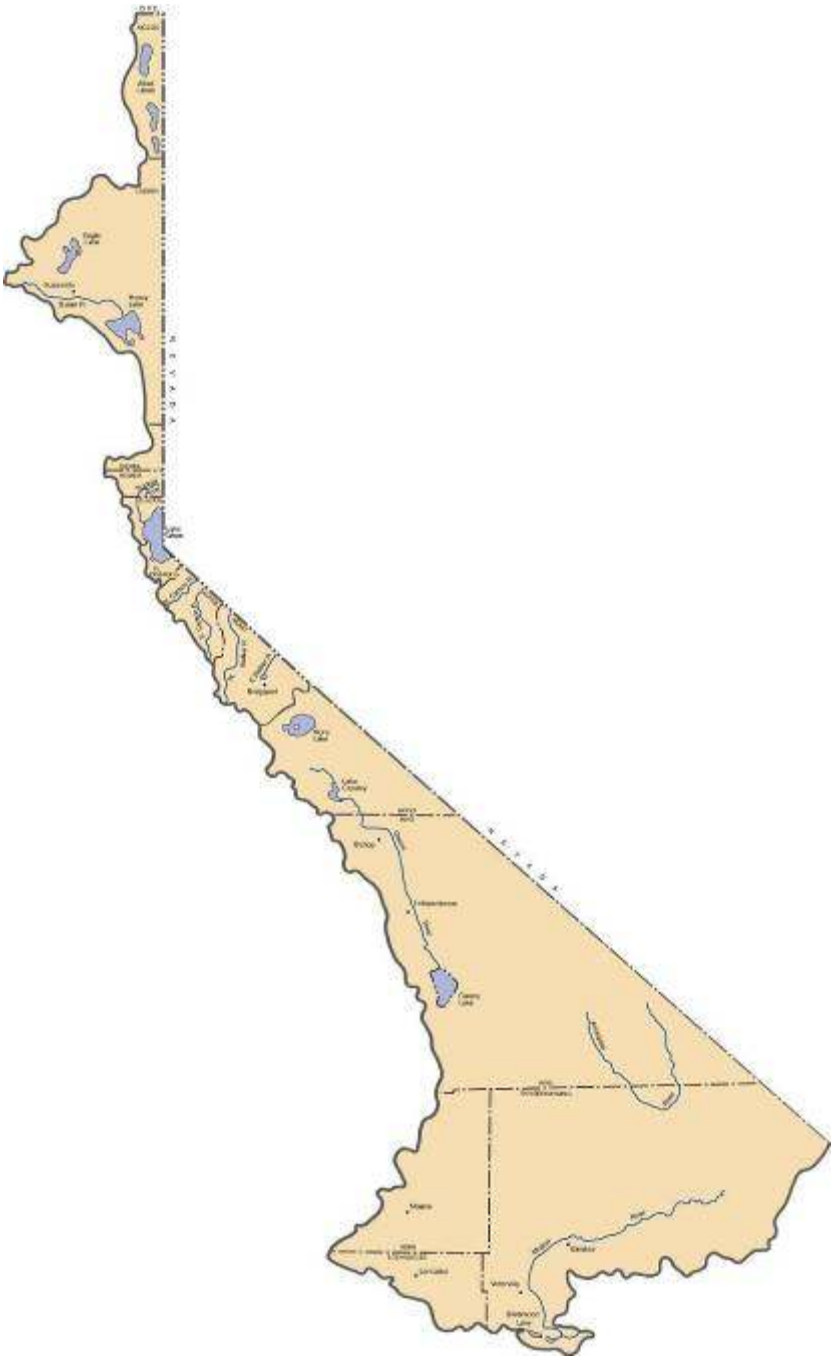


Confined Animal Facilities – Dairy Program

The Central Valley Regional Board regulates several types of confined animal facilities, including dairies, feedlots, poultry facilities, and horse facilities. The Confined Animal Facility Program primarily focuses on dairies. Over 1,500 dairies are located in the Central Valley. The Regional Water Board adopted a WDRs General Order for Existing Milk Cow Dairies (General Order). The General Order includes requirements for both the dairy production area and land application area and requires each dairy to fully implement their Waste Management Plan by 2011 and Nutrient Management Plan by 2012. For more detailed information see the Confined Animal Facilities Website.

Selenium Control Program

The Grasslands Bypass Project (GBP) is part of the Selenium Control Program. Since the GBP began in 1996, water quality objectives have typically been met and the maximum loading capacity has never been exceeded. Since implementation of the GBP, all discharges of drainage water from the Grassland Drainage Area into wetlands and refuges have been eliminated. The Project has reduced the load of selenium discharged from the Grassland Drainage Area by 61percent (from 9,600 lbs to 3,700 lbs). The load of salts has been reduced by 39 percent (from 187,300 tons to 113,600 tons). For more detailed information see the Grasslands Bypass Project Website.



6 Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

Regional Water Board Website

South Lake Tahoe Office
2501 Lake Tahoe Boulevard
So. Lake Tahoe, CA 96150
Phone: (530) 542-5400

The Lahontan Region is named for a prehistoric lake that once covered much of the Great Basin. The region includes about 20 percent of California from the Oregon border south along the eastern crest of the Sierra Nevada through the northern Mojave Desert. Within this area are hundreds of lakes, streams and wetlands, including the nationally significant Lake Tahoe and Mono Lake. Tourism is the most important industry in the region, which also includes Death Valley National Park, the Mammoth Lakes area and portions of the Mojave National Preserve. The region's southern cities are experiencing rapid population increases, ranking them within the top ten nationally.

Upcoming NPS Program Priorities:

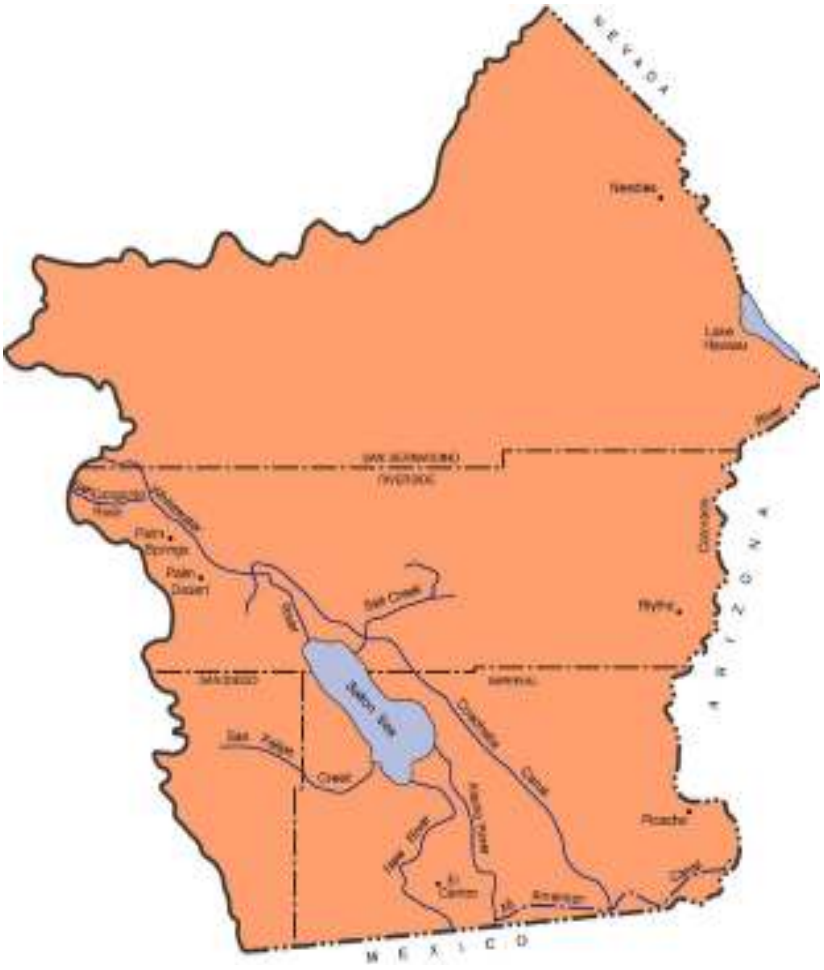
- Adopt and implement a Lake Tahoe TMDL concurrently with the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection.
- Protect and restore groundwater quality threatened or polluted by nitrate and total dissolved solids from municipal and dairy wastes.

6 Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

New Focus for Dairy Operations

The current regulatory approach for dairy operations in the Lahontan Region is to require WDRs and monitoring of BMP performance for dairy operations that have a high potential to affect water quality. Given the recent awareness of the influence of dairy operations on area domestic wells, Regional Water Board staff recommended a change in the regulatory approach to one that is focused on identification of affected receptors, provides an alternate source of water to those affected, and emphasizes source control at dairies. The proposed program consists of short and long-term goals. These goals have been developed to address issues that may be dairy specific while still establishing a level regulatory program and would be implemented in a phased approach. For more information detailed information see the Regional Water Board NPS Program Website.

7 Colorado River Regional Water Quality Control Board



[Regional Water Board Website]

73-720 Fred Waring Drive, Suite 100
Palm Desert, CA 92260
Phone: (760) 346-7491

The Colorado River Basin Region covers California's most arid area. Despite its dry climate, the region contains two water bodies of state and national significance, the Colorado River and the Salton Sea. Water from the Colorado River irrigates more than 700,000 acres of productive farmland in the Imperial, Coachella, Bard and Palo Verde Valleys. The river also provides drinking water to several million people in California's southern coastal cities.

Upcoming NPS Program Priorities:

- Monitor, inspect and assess water quality improvements in the New River at the International boundary with the Republic of Mexico.
- Prohibit agricultural discharges through basin plan amendments.

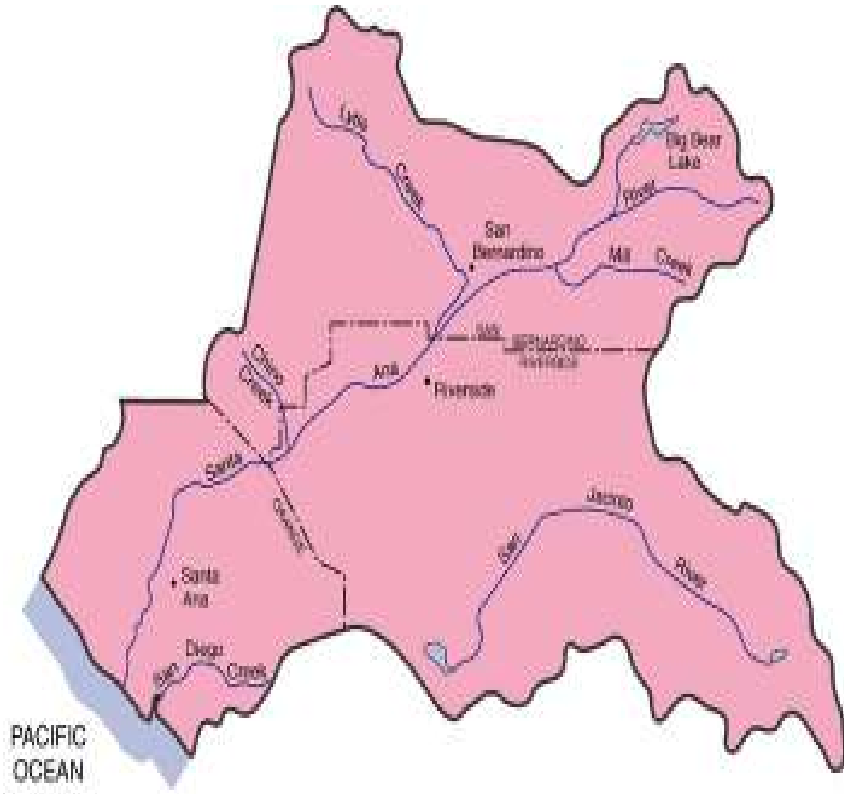
7 Colorado River Regional Water Quality Control Board

Imperial Valley Sediment TMDL

Irrigated agriculture is a major land use in the Imperial Valley (about 450,000 acres) and is identified as a source of impairment to the Alamo River, New River, and Salton Sea. Water quality constituents of concern associated with irrigated agricultural activities include nutrients, pesticides and sediment. Regional Water Board staff regularly meets with Imperial County Farm Bureau (ICFB) staff and Imperial Irrigation District (IID) staff to coordinate Sediment TMDL implementation. For more detailed information see the Regional Water Board TMDL Website.

Tracking Management Practice Implementation

The Regional Water Board, ICFB and IID have also collaborated with the University of Redlands to design and implement a database to track the implementation of BMPs in the Imperial Valley. For more detailed information see the University of Redlands Imperial Valley Infrastructure Website.



8 Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board

Regional Water Board Website

3737 Main Street, Suite 500
Riverside, CA 92501
Phone: (951) 782-4130

The Santa Ana Region, which extends from the San Bernadino and San Gabriel Mountains in the north and east to Newport Bay along the coast, continues to be one of the most rapidly growing areas of the state. While the region is geographically the smallest, at 2,800 square miles, it boasts one of the largest populations with almost 5 million people. This semi-arid region is known for its temperate climate and relatively low rainfall – about 15 inches per year.

Upcoming NPS Program Priorities:

- Develop and adopt a program of conditional waivers of WDRs for agricultural dischargers to manage NPS pollution from irrigated and dry-farmed operations.
- Adopt a Selenium TMDL and a selenium site-specific objective for the San Diego Creek/Newport Bay watershed.

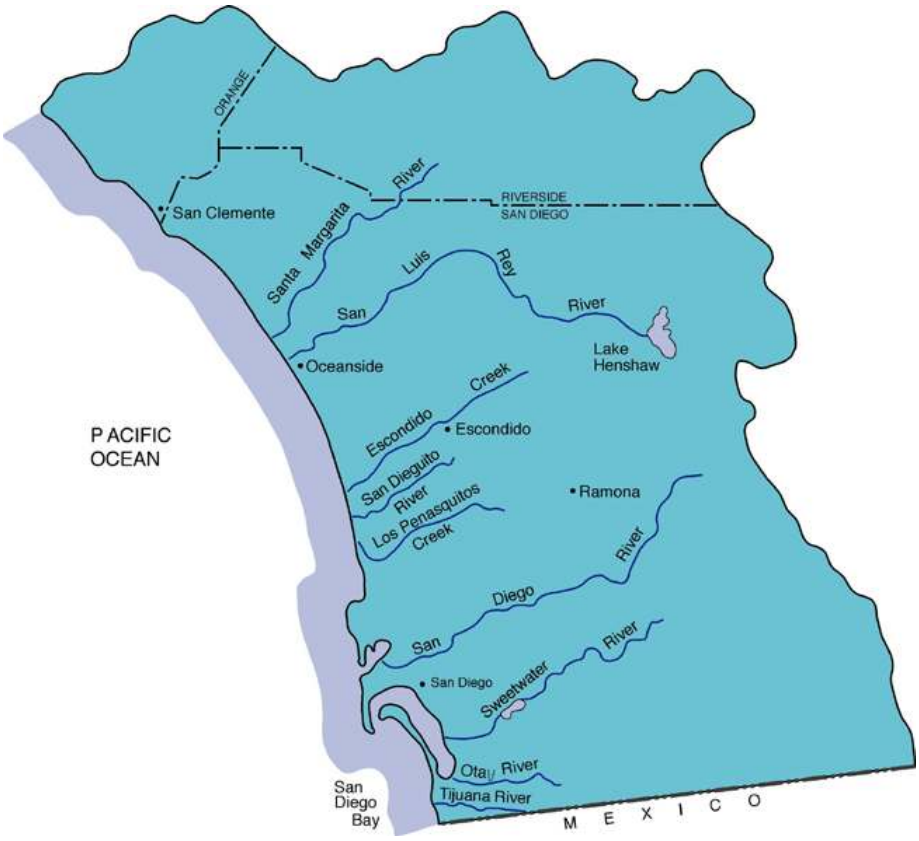
Reducing Nutrient Loads and Excessive Algae Blooms in Newport Bay – Measure W (SP-12) EPA and the Santa Ana Regional Water Board produced a report to document the successful efforts to achieve significant reductions in nutrient levels in two sub-watersheds of Newport Bay. Nutrient load reductions were achieved using a watershed approach that included both regulatory and non-regulatory mechanisms. These mechanisms were targeted to the three primary sources of nutrients in the watersheds: agriculture, urban runoff and large commercial nursery operations. While continued efforts are needed to fully restore beneficial uses of Newport Bay watersheds and reduce all pollutant loads, the success of the watershed approach to reduce nutrients can be used as a model for future implementation. For more information see: Reducing nutrient loads and excessive algae blooms in the Newport Bay Watersheds, Orange County

Development Continues on the Conditional Waiver of WDRs for Agricultural Discharges (CWAD) Program for Growers in the San Jacinto River Watershed

The Regional Water Board has determined that in the Lake Elsinore-San Jacinto Watershed, waste discharges from a variety of sources are contributing to pollution in Canyon Lake and Lake Elsinore. This pollution has caused massive fish kills and huge algae blooms. The NPS pollutants responsible for these violations are discharged from urban areas, open space, agricultural activities, transportation facilities and other land uses in the watershed. The CWAD program will address the agricultural discharges in this area. For more detailed information see CWAD Program Website.

Santa Ana Dairy Management

The San Jacinto River watershed faces critical issues including groundwater basin overdraft, poor quality groundwater that limits opportunities for recycled water use, and nutrient runoff contributing to nutrient overloading in Canyon Lake and Lake Elsinore. The principal objective of the Integrated Regional Dairy Management Plan is to provide an integrated regional plan, or roadmap, for the dairy industry in the San Jacinto Watershed that will address regulatory requirements and issues of concern for dairy operators in the basin. The plan will assist dairy operators in the San Jacinto River watershed in their efforts to implement all management practices necessary to help solve groundwater, surface water, air quality and salts problems in the watershed and meet regulatory requirements while maintaining the long-term sustainability of the dairy industry in the area. For more detailed information see the Regional Water Board Dairies Website.



9 San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board

Regional Water Board Website

9174 Sky Park Court, Suite 100
San Diego, CA 92123-4340
Phone: (858) 467-2952

The San Diego Region stretches along 85 miles of scenic coastline from Laguna Beach to the Mexican Border and extends 50 miles inland to the crest of the coastal mountain range. In a mild coastal climate, the region's growing population enjoys many water-related activities; however, little precipitation falls within this semiarid region. About 90 percent of the region's water supply is imported from northern California and the Colorado River.

Upcoming NPS Program Priorities:

- Restore water quality of the area's water bodies through TMDLs and other regulatory measures that manage trash and sediment.

9 San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board

California Wetlands Portal

San Diego Regional Water Board staff continues to work on the development and implementation of the California Wetlands Portal, which is expected to enable reporting of more meaningful "on-the-ground" measures of the outcomes of Clean Water Act 401 certification work. For more detailed information see the California Wetlands Website.

Conditional Waiver of WDRs for Discharges from Agricultural and Nursery Operations

Discharges from lands used for agricultural or nursery operations can be significant sources of sediment, dissolved solids, nutrients, pesticides, hydrocarbons, pathogens (i.e., bacteria, viruses, protozoa), and other pollutants which can adversely affect the quality of waters of the state if growing operations, irrigation return flows, and storm water runoff are not properly managed. Discharges from these types of operations can all originate from one land owner/operator, and have similar discharge sources, environmental settings, and/or waiver conditions. These types of discharges were grouped together into one discharge classification. Agricultural and nursery operations that comply with the waiver conditions are not expected to pose a threat to the quality of waters of the state. Development continues on this Waiver. For more detailed information see the Regional Water Board's Irrigated Agriculture Website.

California Coastal Commission

[California Coastal Commission Website]

45 Fremont Street, Suite 2000
San Francisco, CA 94105-2219
Phone: (415) 904-5200

The mission of the California Coastal Commission is to: protect, conserve, restore, and enhance environmental and human-based resources of the California coast and ocean for environmentally sustainable and prudent use by current and future generations. The California Coastal Commission was established by voter initiative in 1972 (Proposition 20) and later made permanent by the Legislature through adoption of the California Coastal Act of 1976. The Coastal Commission, in partnership with coastal cities and counties, plans and regulates the use of land and water in the coastal zone. Development activities, which are broadly defined by the Coastal Act to include (among others) construction of buildings, divisions of land, and activities that change the intensity of use of land or public access to coastal waters, generally require a coastal permit from either the Coastal Commission or the local government.

Coastal Commission Upcoming NPS Program Priorities:

- Continue to work with the Clean Marina Program staff to improve the marina certification program.
- Reconvene meetings with San Francisco Estuary Institute staff to complete tasks and plan next steps for the Critical Coastal Area Pilot Projects.
- California Rapid Assessment Methods – Coordination and/or management of the verification and validation procedures for coastal river-mouth lagoons, dry creek beds and certain types of depressional systems in order to complete these modules.

California Coastal Commission

Marinas Nonpoint Source Workgroup

The Marina Nonpoint Source Workgroup has the set the goals of promoting improvements to marina water quality through implementation of good management practices, making efficient use of state, federal and local resources to address water pollution in marinas and boating facilities by sharing information, avoiding duplicative efforts, indentifying technical gaps and updating policies and regulatory oversight and develop partnerships among government agencies responsible for addressing NPS pollution related to boating and marinas. For more detailed information: see the California Coastal Commission Website.

California NPS Wetland Program

The NPS wetland staff is tasked with developing programs and partnerships with state and regional entities to improve the water quality and the condition of wetlands. Actions are aimed at accomplishing two main goals which are to improve multi-agency efforts to manage and restore wetland habitat along the coast and to develop tools to help track the success in protecting and restoring wetland habitat. In October 2009, California completed the State of the State's Wetland Report. The report reviewed the status of wetland management and science in California. Much of those data were derived from reports and research orchestrated by the state and regional partners who establish the California Wetland Monitoring Workgroup (CWMW). For more detailed information see the California Coastal Commission Wetlands Website.

California Coastal Commission

Critical Coastal Areas (CCA) Program

Throughout California's diverse 1,100-mile coast, there is a growing awareness of the problem of polluted runoff in our coastal waters—our rivers, estuaries, lakes, lagoons, bays, and ocean. Polluted runoff is generated by a variety of land use activities, including urban development, agriculture, and forestry. Many of our coastal waters are degraded or threatened by polluted runoff—also known as NPS pollution—which harms aquatic ecosystems, public health, and the local economy.

The Critical Coastal Areas (CCA) Program is an innovative program to foster collaboration among local stakeholders and government agencies, to better coordinate resources and focus efforts on coastal watersheds in critical need of protection from polluted runoff. A multi-agency statewide CCA Committee has identified an initial list of 101 CCAs along the coast and in San Francisco Bay. For more detailed information see the California Coastal Commission Critical Coastal Areas Website.

State Water Resources Control Board

State Water Board Website

1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Nonpoint source pollutants are the leading cause of water quality degradation in California's waterways. The pollutants originate from many diffuse sources and are transported into California waters through rainfall, snow, air, and other pathways. Such sources include: pesticides, oils, and other organic materials; pesticide and sediment erosion from agricultural practices; sediment erosion from forestry roads; and pump-out spillages in marinas. The goal of the State Water Board NPS Program is to prevent nonpoint sources of pollution from impacting California's waterbodies, which support a diversity of beneficial uses.

SB Upcoming Priorities:

- Address Groundwater Issues - Continue participation in the Nitrate Project Interagency Task Force (ITF).
- NPS collaboration and coordination for the development of a TMDL Implementation Guidance Document and Template
- Posting of a NPS Programmatic Performance Measure Card
- Continue updating of the Water Quality Management Plan for National Forest System Lands in California

State Water Resource Control Board

Nitrate Project Interagency Task Force

SBX2 1 added Water Code Section 83002.5 which requires that the State Water Board, in consultation with other agencies, develop pilot projects in the Tulare Lake Basin and the Salinas Valley to study nitrate contamination, and identify remedial solutions and funding options to recover costs associated with cleanup or treatment of groundwater and to report to the Legislature within two years. The State Water Board created an interagency task force (ITF), to oversee the pilot projects and develop recommendations for the Legislature. The pilot projects are intended to help improve understanding of the causes of groundwater contamination due to nitrate, identify potential source reduction measures, remediation and treatment solutions, and funding sources to recover costs expended by the state to clean up or treat groundwater, and ensure the provision of safe drinking water to all communities. For more detailed information see the State Water Board Nitrate Project Website.

Updating the Water Quality Management Plans for National Forest System Lands in California

Pursuant to State Water Board Resolution No. 2009-0064, the State Water Board in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (USFS) is developing a new Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) to address control of NPS pollution generated by various activities on National Forest System (NFS) lands in California. This WQMP will replace the existing WQMP, which was originally certified by the State Water Board in 1981 pursuant to CWA Section 208. For more detailed information see the WQMP for NFS Lands in California Website.

State Water Resource Control Board

California Water Quality Monitoring Council – My Water Quality Web Portals

This web portal, supported by a wide variety of public and private organizations, presents California water quality monitoring data and assessment information that may be viewed across space and time. Initial web portal development concentrates on four theme areas (Is Our Water Safe to Drink, Is it Safe to Swim in our Waters, Is it Safe to Eat Fish and Shellfish From our Waters and Are Our Aquatic Ecosystems Healthy? Additional web portals will be released one at a time. The Monitoring Council seeks to provide multiple perspectives on water quality information and to highlight existing data gaps and inconsistencies in data collection and interpretation, thereby identifying areas for needed improvement in order to better address the public's questions. Fro more detailed information see the Welcome to My Water Quality Website.

California Environmental Data Exchange Network (CEDEN)

The State Water Board has and will continue to collaborate and coordinate efforts to incorporate the many diverse data sources, such as stormwater, agricultural waiver, and surface water ambient monitoring into CEDEN. The system is designed to facilitate integration and sharing of data collected by many different participants. It is a growing statewide cooperative effort of various groups involved in the water and environmental resources of the State. This network is open to federal, state, county and private organizations interested in sharing data. The purpose of the CEDEN network is to allow the exchange and integration of water and environmental data between groups and to make it accessible to the public. The Mission is to simplify and improve access to California's water resource monitoring data by providing services that integrate, standardize and display data from the State's many diverse monitoring and data management efforts. For more detailed information see the CEDEN Website.

State Water Resource Control Board

Three New NPS Performance Measure Cards - Watershed Improvements, Water Quality Restoration and Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program

The Water Board has completed many significant initiatives during the year. From the adoption of major policy actions leading to greater protections for California's north coast rivers and streams to general permit requirements for managing stormwater. These actions should result in significant improvements for the quality of the waters of the State. How well these actions protect the State's waters is what the Water Board Annual Performance Report addresses. Measuring both what the Water Boards do and whether the environment is improving is what "measuring for performance" is all about. The three new NPS Performance Measure cards can be viewed at the Water Boards' Annual Performance Report Website.

Water Boards Provide NPS Training

In May 2010 a workshop called, *A TMDL Road to Watershed Restoration – Doing Them, Implementing Them and Monitoring Their Effectiveness* took place at the Siskiyou Masonic Lodge in Mt Shasta City. The Workshop provided a regional and statewide perspective on how TMDLs can be used to inform coordinated watershed planning and to promote the successful implementation of NPS pollution related projects. After the workshop, attendees participated in a one-day field tour that focused on the implementation of the Shasta River TMDL.

In April 2010, the Water Boards and the Department of Pesticide Regulation held a two-day interagency training workshop, which provided an opportunity for attendees to learn about each agency's authorities, mandates and programs. The event was very successful with robust participation by both agencies. It also served as a potential template for future classes. For more detailed information see Water Board Training Academy Website.

State Water Resource Control Board

Funding Water Quality Improvements – CWA 319(h) 2010 Solicitation

The State Water Board NPS Program accepted applications for the CWA 319(h) NPS Implementation Grant Program to support activities throughout the State to improve and restore beneficial uses in impaired waters. Preferred projects support TMDL and watershed-based plan implementation. Approximately $4.5 million was made available under the 2010 solicitation to support Implementation and Planning/Assessment Projects in watersheds identified as NPS Program Preferences. For more detailed information see the Financial Assistance Programs – Grants and Loans CWA 319 Program Website.

Department of Pesticide Regulation and State Water Board Collaboration

In 2009-10, Water Board coordination and collaboration with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR) encompassed many programs and activities. Most of these activities represent a continuation or evolution of the previous year's interactions. These activities can be categorized into the following areas: Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program, Marina Vessel Antifouling Paints, Pyrethroids Reevaluation, Surface Water Regulatory Concepts and the Interagency Communication - Management Agency Agreement. For more detailed information on CDPR Programs see CDPR Website.

Appendix 1

Acronyms

ABAG:	Association of Bay Area Governments
ACL:	Administrative Civil Liability
BiMP:	Bioaccumulation Monitoring Program
BMP:	Best Management Practice
BOF:	Board of Forestry
Cal-EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CalTrans:	California Department of Transportation
CAFOs:	Combined Animal Feeding Operations
CASQA:	California Association of Southern
CAW:	Conditional Agricultural Waiver
CAWALUP:	California Water and Land Use Partnership
CCAMP:	Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program
CCAs:	Critical Coastal Areas
CCC:	California Coastal Commission
CCLEAN:	Central Coast Long-Term Assessment Program
CenCOOS:	Central Coast Ocean Observation System
CDPR:	California Department of Pesticide Regulation
CEDEN:	California Environmental Data Exchange Network
CEQA:	California Environmental Quality Act
CRAM:	California Rapid Assessment Method
CMAP:	California Monitoring Assessment Program
CMEP:	Compliance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
CMER:	Compliance Monitoring and Evaluation Report
CMP:	Clean Marinas Program
CRMPs:	Coordinated Resource Management Program
CVSC:	Central Valley Salinity Coalition
CV-SALTS:	Central Valley Salinity Initiative
CWA:	Clean Water Act
CWAD:	Conditional Waiver of Agriculture Waste Discharge Requirements
CWC:	California Water Code
DFA:	Department of Finance Assistance (in SWRCB)
DWR:	Division of Water Rights
EIR:	Environmental Impact Report
ESA:	Environmental Science Associates
FY:	Fiscal Year
GAMA:	Groundwater Ambient Monitoring Assessment
GBP:	Grasslands Bypass Project
IACC:	Interagency Coordinating Committee
ICFB:	Imperial County Farm Bureau
ICFD:	Imperial County Farm District
IID:	Imperial Irrigation District
ILRP:	Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program

IRWMP:	Integrated Regional Watershed Management Projects
ITF:	Inter-agency Task Force
LID:	Low-Impact Development
MAA:	Management Assistance Agreement
MALT:	Marin Agricultural Land Trust
MFAC:	Minimum Frequency of Assessment and Collection
MMs:	Management Measures
MMPs:	Management Plans
MOA:	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU:	Memorandum of Understanding
MPs:	Management Practices
MRP:	Monitoring and Reporting Program
NDZ:	No Discharge Zone
NDEP:	Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
NEMO:	Nonpoint Education for Municipal Officials
NFS:	National Forest System
NOAA:	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOE:	Notice of Enrollment
NOI:	Notice of Intent
NOV:	Notice of Violation
NPDES:	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS:	Nonpoint Source
NPSENC:	Nonpoint Source Encyclopedia
NRCS:	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NOI:	Notice of Intent
NONA:	Notice of Non-applicability
OC:	Organochlorine pesticide
PCBs:	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
POTW:	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
QAPP:	Quality Assurance Project Plan
RCD:	Resource Conservation District
SBX2-1:	Water quality, flood control, water storage, and wildlife preservation (Perata)
SEPs:	Supplemental Environmental Projects
SFEI:	San Francisco Estuary Institute
SRF:	State Revolving Fund
SWAMP:	Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program
SWRCB:	California State Water Resources Control Board
TAC:	Technical Advisory Committee
THPs:	Timber Harvest Plans
TMDLs:	Total maximum daily loads
TRPA:	Tahoe Regional Planning Agency
UCCE:	University of California Cooperative Extension
USACE:	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USBR:	United States Bureau of Reclamation
U.S. EPA:	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFS:	United States Forest Service

WDR:	Waste Discharge Requirement
WQC:	Water Quality Certification
WQMP:	Water Quality Management Plan
WRAMP:	Wetland and Riparian Area Monitoring Program